BY THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGIS TER for the year 1843 may be obtained at this office is wrappers ready for mailing. Price 121 cents. Postmasters and others remitting one dollar will receive 12 copies by

Persons wishing to purchase the new cheap publica-tions of the day, will find them all at the publication office of the Tribane, No. 160 Nassau-street, opposite the City

We are indebted to Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN Hon. WILLIAM SLADE and Hon. A. L. LINN, of the House of Representatives, for valuable Public Documents.

We are indebted to the Express of Adams & Co. for Eastern papers, and of POMEROY & Co. for slips from the Albany Evening Journal of Monday. We tender to both

The Editor of the Tribune is compelled again to m treat all who would see him personally in his office to call between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M. unless the most imperative necessity dictate a different hour. If this notice be disregarded, he will be compelled to abandon his office and seek elsewhere a chance for an hour's uninterrupted devotion to his daily duties. All notes left for him in the Publication Office are promptly attended to.

UT "Many" writes us asking where Mr. Graham's large work on 'the Science of Human Life' may be found. We presume Saxton & Miles or Dayton & Newman have it, in Broadway.

We gladly avail ourselves of the offer of our friends

The Somers Mutiny.

The interest in this terrible tragedy appears to grow deeper and more intense as time elapses for reflection upon its dreadful details. The testimony submitted to the Court of Inquiry yesterday, to be found upon our first page, will arrest the attention of our readers and throw no little light upon the execution of the three ringleaders and the alleged necessity which impelled the Commander to this summary course. Upon our last page may also be found an able communication in vindication of Capt. Mackenzie's conduct. As was to be expected quite a number of newspapers throughout the country have loudly, and many of them fierce ly, condemned this officer, though it cannot fail to be observed that all the leading journals of our principal cities, those conducted by men of mest experience, of calm, dispassionate and generally upright judgement, unite in believing the Commander not only justified by the necessity of the case, but deserving the highest praise for the moral courage, the firmness and decision with which he discharged what he conceived to be an imperious though most painful duty to his country and the service. We see the insinuation thrown out in several papers, and among them by a scribbler in the Standard, that Capt. Mackenzie has subsidized these presses to his support. The charge is not only palpably and basely false, but outrageous and inhuman towards the officer already placed in one of the most painful positions any man can occupy. No man who had the slightest self-respect, or who was worthy the respect of others, would give utterance to so foul and ill-timed a calumny.

It cannot have escaped remark that until vesterday very little, if any, evidence was offered to criminate Cromwell; but the testimony of the apprentice, Newell, examined yesterday, makes in certain that he was deeply engaged in the atrocious and bloody design of Spencer. He was seen in earpost consultation with him over the programme of the slaughter he had arranged, though his cunning taught him the policy of not allowing his name to appear upon it. All the apprentices, as well as officers, thus far examined, agree in declaring their belief that a rescue would have been attempt ed if the execution had not taken place. The only witness thus far who has expressed a different epinion is Warner, whose name was found among the doubtful on Spencer's list, and who was put in irons on his arrival at this port. The testimony taken yesterday is of great interest and importance.

Knowing the deep interest felt by the public in this trial, and desiring to put our readers in possession of all the means of arriving at a correcconclusion concerning the course of Commander Mackenzie, we have prepared, and shall present to-morrow, engravings and illustrations which wil materially elucidate the whole transaction. We shall give a fine engraving of the Somers as she sits on the water, and two representations of her Berti and Spar Decks, drawn from actual measurement and presenting, on an accurate scale, the relative dimensions of all their parts, with the position of the prisoners, the stations assigned to the different mutineers, and all other particulars deemed essential. The narrow limits to which the officers were confined will thus be clearly displayed. We shall present also a fac simile of the characters written upon the paper found in Spencer's locker From these illustrations the public will be able to form an infinitely better judgement concerning the matter than could be done in any other way. We shall print a large edition, and shall thus be prepared to supply extra copies.

The wilful ignorance of The Aurora seems invincible, and yet we will waste ten more lines upon it. We stated and proved that the higher Duties levied under the New Tariff had not served to increase the price of Manufactures, but the contrary; whereupon The Aurora affects to under stand us as asserting that the New Tariff is not beneficial to our Manufacturing Interests! So far from saying this, we have uniformly and undoubtingly maintained that the New Tariff is greatly beneficial to our Home Manufactures, and not less to our Agriculture, our Trade, and our Labor generally, by affording a readier market and quicker demand for the Preducts of each. The Aurora cannot see how Manufacturers are to be benefited except by an enhanced price; yet we presume the conductors of that paper could readily enough perceive the difference between a regular. steady demand for 10,000 copies per day of their paper at \$1 per hundred, and an irregular, unsteady demand for 1,000 to 1,800 copies at \$1 25 per hundred. Is there indeed any difficulty in determining that the former is preferable?

The recent Elections in New-Brunswick, especially St. Johns, were attended with bloody and outrageous riots. At St. Johns two waggon leads of veters were attacked, trampled upon and terribly bruised by a gazg of their political opponents. The civil authorities were entirely unable te restore order. We presume we shall soon have in some Esglish paper a homily on mobs in

'GOOD THINGS IN A CHEAT SHAPE' is the title of a little volume containing various brief moral tales, sketches, poems, &c., just published by Adee & Estabrook, and for sale at this office.

'The Children of the Mist.' We did intend and hope to keep clear of the

one-sided controversy which has raged through our columns with regard to the views of certain Public Lecturers; but the allusion to us by 'H.' as the MacGregor of the Children of the Mist, compels us briefly to define our position-or rather. to vindicate it, since the other side will talk, however we may remain silent. If our respected friend meant only that our published writings lack clearness and point, we must submit to the rod that chastens us; but we believe such is not his meaning. Neither can he well intend to say that we noid the views embodied in Mr. Bancroft's Lecpire on "Genius the Expression of the Spirit of the Age;" for nothing, surely, could be larther rom our own ideas and inculcations. He cannot have been so widely mistaken as such an assertion would argue. We must presume, then, that he means to accuse us of cherishing a kindly feeling for the general scope of thought and teaching so ably, wittily and indiscriminately assailed by "An Oid-School Transcendentalist," and this, we conclude, is 'the soft impeachment,' which he wishes us to 'own.' Very well; now we have had four columns and a half of vehement, sarcastic denunciation, and not a word of defence: will our 'Old-School' friends bear with us while we devote a fourth of the space to a halting apology for the so much contemned but unasswering 'Children of the

Let us be clearly understood. We bow with deference to 'An Old-School Transcendentalist's ' superior learning and wisdom; we have read his essay repeatedly withgreat satisfaction; we agree heartily with very much of it so far as it legitimately relates to Mr. Bancroft's efflorescent Lecture. We have no more faith in 'The Spirit of he Age,' as such, than he has. True, we do not perceive the Theological bugbears in that Lecture which he has conjured up, but we readily yield to him the palm of superior acuteness of vision .-What we object to is, in the first place, his indiscriminate sweeping classification and condemnation of Channing, Bancroft, Bryant, Emerson, and whoever else he dislikes, as 'The Children of the Mist.' Now we are well known to differ as widey from Mr. Bryant on most controverted topics as wo men well can; yet we really cannot detect a want of perspicuity in his writings, Philosophic or Political; in Prose or Verse. On the contrary we think he puts very mistaken theories of Govrument and Political Economy in about the best ight possible, and that the charm of his writings s their simplicity, purity and nervous directness. What his approval of the 'Chepachet' heroism has to do with the matter, except to prove him a wrong-headed politician, we cannot conceive. So. oo, of Ralph Waldo Emerson: he may have faults of style or eccentricities of thought; but they are not such as allythim to to Bancroft or Bryant. His Philosophy, his views of Man, his Politics, have ittle affinity with theirs. Yet our 'Old-School critics apply the same censure to them all.

A word, now, on the general argument for the Old as opposed to the New, which our correspondents have vexed, and in demurring to which (we oresume) our heresy consists. Messrs, 'Old School' and 'H.' you use very free, plain words on this topic : allow us to talk frankly then, and ake no offence. Your exaggerated, blind deferring to the Past appears to us tainted with two rices, Idolatry and Cant. You eulogize and deight in the ancient masters of thought, forgetting that they were innovators in their day, and every way obnoxious to the same changes which you now bring against the New Men of our time. As a correspondent (whom we thank, though we cannot find room for his essay) very pertinently observes, Socrates was imprisoned and put to death by the Old School' men of his day on charges almost precisely the same as those now brought against he memory of Channing-viz: inculcating heresy and scepticism toward the Gods, and corrupting the morals of the Youth. The parallel runs on all fours. Doubtless the more popular philosophers of his time had their standard of orthodoxy whereby to convict him of heresy, flightiness and dangerous tendencies-of unmooring the popular faith, dissipating the popular reverence for estabished authority, and sowing the seeds of universal anarchy and irreligion. So has it been in all time. The 'Old School Transcendentalists' overflow with blind admiration for the sages whom their ancestor vehemently pronounced dangerous, heretical, insane, or at least utterly unintelligible; they wear out their knees around the tembs of the Prophets whom their fathers put to death. Let any man arise who dares utter boldly a new thought, and they insist that it attacks, undermines, endangers all Philosophy, Morality, Religion; it implies a preposterous assumption of superior wisdom and insight on the part of the utterer. " Art thou greater than our father Jacob, who gave us this well and drank thereof?" is their knock-down interrogation. Thus the ancient Pharisecs eternally boasted of their fidelity to and reverence for Moses, forgetting that their fathers liked better the golden calf, and the good, old, substantial flesh-pots of Egyptnone of your new-fangled, airy, mystical, transcendental whip-syllabub. So will it be to the end of

We do think it time the affectation of calling such writers as Chanking, Bryant, Bancroft, Emerson, unintelligible or unmeaning, were given up. If any man do not understand them, it is because he does not care or try to; if he find no measing in them, it must be because he does not wish to find any. Emerson has some peculiarities of thought and diction, but they are not such as to render him unintelligible save to those who have ears, but hear not; ' Bancroft is florid and stately, but not obscure; while if Channing and Bryant do not write good, plain English, we are ignorant or that much abused tongue. Of course, those who scout the idea of Human Progress, who plumply pronounce the 'March of Mind' a 'humbug,' cannot be expected to admire or sympathize with them; but they mistake their course when they pronounce their writings absurd, opaque or unmeaning. Mr. Bancroft's Lecture, full of error as we esteem it, is to our mind very far from uninteligible or pointless.

II The Plebeian of yesterday states untruly that we were active in getting up the 'Unionists' Clab. We never had any thing to de with its formation, nor even knew i was to be formed, and never attended one of its meetings in the world. True, we know no harm of it, and believe its nembers innocest of the charges brought against them by the Piebeian, but its untruths on that head do not excuse those which concern us. It is false, too, that The Unionists were the first association of the kind in our City; the gaffgs f gamblers and builles calling themselves 'Indomitables, Butt Enders,' &c. were organized to overthrow the Whig in the Spring of 1839-before the Unionists were ever

LF Messix, Whitsey & Jenkins, No. 3 John-street, have had great experience in experience in introducing water in to dwelling-houses and stores in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. and have also been liberally patronized in New-York. They warrant their work not to freeze in the coldest winters, and they are prepared to execute their orders at the shortest netice. Persons wishing to have the Croton Water brought into their houses or manufactories will do well to call as Mr. Graham's Fourth Lecture.

SYLVESTER GRAHAM'S FOURTH and last Lecture on Diet, Regimen, &c. last evening was a patient and masterly analysis of the effects of all Narcotic or Alcoholic substances on the Human Constitution, proving by scientific demonstration that no such substance, of whatever name or nature, however diluted or disguised, can be taken into the system without serious disturbance of the vital action and deep jajury to the whole vital economy. All this was clearly exhibited physiologically, and the moral as well as physical character of the laws on which it depends forcibly set forth. We have not room this morning for a synopsis, howver brief, of this Lecture, but we deeply regret that it could not be heard by all our Washingtonians who speak in behalf of Temperance. No one of them could hear it without being not merely instructed and profited, but better fitted for convincing and converting those who are yet the slaves of a degrading lust.

Mr. Graham will deliver but one more Lecture at this time in our City, and that at Washington Hall on Friday evening on a very different theme -the Early Political History of our Country. As ne will controvert, with great force and earnestness, the popular opinion with regard to the character of the old Federal and Democratic parties and their champions, we hepe he will be heard by a goodly number of those of all parties who are willing to hear what can be said in defence of those whom the world can hardly weary of abusing. 'Strike, but hear!'

MICHIGAN.-The Legislature of Michigan met on Monday, the 2d. Robert McClelland was elected Speaker of the House.

The Message of Gov. BARRY is a long document and relates mainly to the internal concerns of the State. The aggregate debt of the State is \$3,535,334. Of this amount \$544.849 is due to its itizens, the Counties and the School and University funds. The Governor recommends that the lemestic indebtedness be cancelled as soon as possible. The securities obtained from the Morris Canal Co., amounting to \$620,000, it is thought are of little value. None of the Railroad Companes have availed themselves of the act by which hey were authorized to discharge their liabilities to the State for leans by returning the bonds issued to the Treasury; nor have any of them provided or the interest due on their loans. The expenses of the State for the year, State Prison expenses excluded, am-unt to \$45,640, and the expendtures upon the public works to \$170,545. The Central and Southern Railroads alone yield a revenue; the receipts on the former for the year were \$638,385, and on the other \$15,710 -With legard to the public debt, though no special provision for its payment is recommended, the Governor savs :

" Michigan, while the virtue of her population remains, will never refuse acknowledgement of her just debts, nor fail to make payment when the means are within her power. True it is that circumstances have rendered it impossible, for the time, to meet with promptness all just claims upon her Treasury; but no disposition has ever been evinced by her constituted authorities to do in-

KENTUCKY .- The Message of Gov. Letcher hows the debt of the State to be \$3,902,783, all bearing an interest of 6 per cent. except \$515,000 which is at 5. The Treasury shows a balance of \$61,387. The Governor recommends that no farther debt for internal improvements be contracted until that now due be paid or provided for. Of repudiation he speaks as follows:

"Our constituents are particularly alive to the their transactions, lofty in their bearing, and closely wedded to the Commonwealth, its honor, its character and its glory. They wish to pay what they owe, and owe no more. They scorn repudiation in every form and shape, and never will, I venture to assert, allow it an abiding place in Kentucky. The Banks of Kentucky are said to be sound

specie in their vaults abundant-and the crops of he past year plentiful. The Governor insists upon the benefit of a Protective Tariff, and speaks of the evils which afflict the country as follows:

"All these calamities result as I believe-with all due deference to the opinions of others-mainly from the simple fact that the General Government has failed to comply with its high constitutional functions in refusing to provide and to establish a sound, uniform national currency, adequate to the business wants of the country. It seems to me perfectly manifest-and I say it most respectfully -to place the country in a proper position, to restore it to its former prosperity, to enable it to re gain its lost character, to give it life and strength and confidence, we must have a fixed, equal, good circulating medium, furnished either through the agency of a well-regulated National Bank or in some other mode equally salutary and efficient.'

TE. L. DUNBAR, a Loco-Foco Member from Jackson Co. in the Indiana House of Representatives, died on the 31st ult. The Governor has ordered a Special Election, for the 16th inst. to fill the vacancy.

The Concord (N. H.) Statesman states that one of the School Districts of Hillsborough in that State, the whole population have become believers in the doctrine of Miller-closed their district school, and taken their children home to get prepared for the Second Advent.

Should n't wonder. Hillsborough is a dark der of Loco-Fecoism. Hope they 'll forget to vote for Hutbard & Co. in March. Who knows but they'll repent altogether?

A HARD CASE .- A man named King, from Onlo, while coming up on Monday in the steam boat Osiris from Shrewsbury, stood by the railing sea-sick when Capt. Alaire came round to collect the passage money. He took out a small pursebut it not containing enough he took out a larger one containing \$817 in gold-all the money he hrd. Just as he took it out a sea caused him to pitch forward and the purse fell into the sea. The Captain provided him with money to reach this city, but he was then quite destitute.

IF Two men named Ashwarth and Bruff have been convicted of having forcibly entered the iwelling of Judge Jones near Philadelphia, a few weeks since, an account of which we published at he time. They were sentenced each to ten years' mprisonment in the State Prison.

There was nothing done in Boston on Monday with regard to the further organization of the State Government. The votes for Governor were to be canvassed yesterday.

We learn with high gratification that the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas promptly discharged the Lamplighter who made such an exhibition of himself on the Trial of Dingler.

To MECHANICS, MANUFACTURES AND OTHERS -An ad vertisement commencing as above will be found in another column of this paper, to which we wish to call special atention. A large and valuable real estate is offered in parsels to suit purchasers. The location is very advantageon the water power abundant and the terms will be mad easy and accommodating to the purchasers. To person wishing to invest in this kind of property, or to those who wish to enter into any kind of manufacturing business, this will be found a rare opportunity.

Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia. House of Representatives, Jan. 3.

Mr. SLADE (the State of Vermont being called for Resolutions) moved that the 21st rule, which provides that "no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave-trade between the States or Territories of the United States, in which it now exists shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever," be suspended to enable him to offer the following preamble and resolution; which were read for information : Whereas, by a law of the United States, passed on the 15th

of May, 1820, the foreign slave trade is declared to be pira-ty, and is made punishable by death: And whereas there is, and has in g been, carried on in the

And whereas there is, and has in g been, carried on in the District of Columbia, within sight of the halls of the two Houses of Congress, and the residence of the chief Executive Magistrate of this Nation, a trade in men, involving all the principles of outrage on human rights which characterize the foreign slave trade, and which have drawn upon it the makelicuous of the civilized world, and stignatured those engaged in it as enemies of the human race:

And whereas the trade thus existing in this District is aggravated in enormity by reason of its being carried on in the heart of a nation whose institutions are based upon the principle that all men are created equal, and whose laws have, in effect, proclaimed its greatand superfative iniquity; aggravated, moreover, by its outrage on the sensibilities of

aggravated, moreover, by its outrage on the sensibilities of a Christian community—by its sundering of the ties of Christian brotherhood, and by the anguish of its remorse less violation of all the domestic relations, rendered the more deep and ensuring by the bullowing influence of the Chris in religion upon those relations, and by the increased trength which it lives to the domestic affections:

And whereas one of the purposes of the Constitution, in

royiding for the setting apart and exempting from Staterindiction a District for the seat of the Government of the led States, was to provide a common ground where could need, under a system of law not involving, of a cessity, principles or usages peculiar to any of the States out based upon the principles asserted in the Declaration of tependence, and tooking to the great objects contempla

ed in the preamble to the Constitution:

And whereas that purpose of the Constitution is defeated
by subjecting a majority of the Representatives of the Peojurity of those employed in the Executive departs o with as a trade in human beings which is to them a source i grievous annoyance and an object of deep abhorrence not detestation:

And whereas this trade in human beings is carried on un-

And whereas this trade in numan beings is carried on the der the authority of laws enacted by the Congress of the United States, thereby involving the People of all the States in its guilt and disgrace—a guilt and disgrace enhanced by the consideration that those I was are a virtual aurpration of power, the Constitution of the United States baving confer-

red upon Congress no right to establish the relation of slavery, or to sanction and protect the slave-trade in any portion of this Confederacy; therefore,

Resolved, That all laws in any way authorizing or sanctioning the slave trade in this District ought to be repealed and the trade prohibited, and that the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill accordingly. The preamble and resolution having been read-

Mr. SLADE asked the year and pays, (on the moion to suspend the rules,) which he hoped the House would not refuse. And they were ordered.

Mr. A. V. Brown desired to be informed by the peaker whether a motion to lay the motion to susend the rules on the table would be in order?

The SPEAKER suggested that nothing would b gained by such a motion, (which, however, was in order,) inasmuch as a motion to suspend the rules required a vote of two-thirds.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Stade, and the vote resulted as follows: YEAS-Messes, Adams, Sherlock, J. Andrews, Ayerigg Babcock, Baker, Bernard, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Bor Babcock, Baker, Bernard, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Birden, Briggs, Bronson, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calbour Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Stanley N. Clark, Ja-Cooper, Cowes, Craosson, Cravens, Richard D. Davis, Everett, Ferrit, Fessenden, Fillmore, John G. Floyd, Gates, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Granger, Halsted, Henry, Hudson, Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James, Linn, McK. nas, McKeon, Mathiot, Matlocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Aloi gan, Mortis, Mortow, Oliver, Oscorne, Parmenter, Par ridge, Pendleton, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Randolph ridge, Pendicton, Ramsey, Benjamin Randali, Randolph, Ridgway, Rossevelt, William Russell, James M. Russell, Sationstail, Sanford, Siade, Truman Smith, Stokely, Stratton, Tillinghast, Toland, Tominson, Trumbull, Joseph L. White, Winthrop-73. [Whigs 64. Locos (in Italics) 9.]

NAYS—Messrs, Lundaff W. Andrew, Arnold, Arrington, Beeson, Bidlack, Black, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Millon Brown, Chailes Brown, Barke, G. W. Caidwell, P. C. Caidwell, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Carathers, Cary, Casey, Chapman, Chidred, Cinton, Coles, M. A. Cooper, Cross, Daniel, Garrett Davis, Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, C. A. Floyd, Fornance, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, Gordon, Green, Gwim, Barris, Hays, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Huster, Charles J. ingersoli, Wm. W. Irwin, Jack, William Cost Johnson, Cave Johnson, I. D. Jones, Keim, King, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, Abraham McCellan, King, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, Abraham McClellan McKay, Marchand, Alfred Marshall, T. F. Marshall, Ma thews, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Moore, Newhard, Owa hews, Medill. Merimether, Miller. Moore, Newhard, Ousey Payne, Pickeas, Plamer, Pawell, Rayner, Reding,
hencher, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Rodney, Rogers, Saunders,
shaw, Shielos, Sprigg, Stanly, Steenrod, A. H. H. Staart,
J. T. Swart, Summers, Sweney, Talinferro, John B. Thompon, R. W. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Teiplett, Turney,
Ward, Washington, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, Edward
White, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Wise, Wood-111. [Locos 74; Whigs (in Italies) 37; Locos from Free States 35; Whigs from Free States two, counting Casey of Illinois

So the Rule was not suspended, and the Resolution falls.

Matters in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of The Tribune. TRENTON, January 9, 1843.

The Legislature of New-Jersey meets this day. It will be a short session, if the suggestions of the whole Whig press, and the unquestionable wish of the people, have any influence. At the first sitting, in November, the Legislature were unusually industrious, and the consequence is that little remains to be done now. Besides the presentation of the bank statements, and the consideration of the expediency of erecting a State Lunatic Asylum, we do not now recollect any subjects of public interest which will come up. The former of these two matters is of no particular importance: the banks are, it is believed, all perfectly good; and the examination of their accounts will be a matter of form only, occupying no time whatever. The project of a State Lunatic Aaylum will, we suppose, be urged by some ardent friends. The feelings of the benevplent in this State are becoming interested in the welfare of our lunatics, of whom there are more than was supposed, and subjected, too, to greater deprivations, and often plunged in deeper misery. than was supposed and ought to be endured. At the same time, economical con-iderations will doubtless be urged against the measure; and the embarrassment of many States, and the happy exemption from them which New Jersey has maintained by her prudence, render the people of this State justly regardful of such considerations.

NEW MINISTER TO FRANCE.-The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Journal has this rumor :

There is some conversation here as to the mistion to France. It is known that Mr. Henry A. Wise is an applicant for it. Some suppose he wil. have it.

IF A burglar from this city, named George Birney alias Bill Anderson, was arrested in Boston on Saturday, on a requisition from the Governor of this State, for having in his possession stolen goods. Upon his person were pick-locks, keys, and all the equipments for a burglarious expedition. He attempted to escape after his urrest but was unsuccessful.

The report of the loss of the U. S. steamer Poinsett off St. Johns, Florida, is suid to be unfounded. She was got off the bur in safety, and had proceeded up the St. Johns River.

EARTHQUAKE .- A severe shock of an earthmake was felt at Cincinnati. Ohio, about fifteen nigutes past sine on clock, on the night of the 4th inst. It lasted three or four minutes, and shook furniture, looking-glasses, &c., in an extraordinary manner.

SLAVER CAPTURED .- A Portuguese schooner, with about 500 slaves on board, was carried into Sierra Leone on the 3d of November, by a British

Court Calendar. WEDNESDAY, January 11.

CIRCUIT COURT .- Nos. 77, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76. 8, 80, 81, 83, 37, 54, 53, 57, 90, 91, 3, 69, 52, 6 COMMON PLEAS.-Nos. 54, 6, 94, 95, 96, 99.

WHAT NEXT?-Winter bleached Sperm Oil, warranted t WHAT NEXT:—Winner bleached Sperm Oil, warranted to burn all night, without crusting or impoling, for only seven-ty-five cents per gallon. Families and all others in want of a first-rate article of Lamp Oil would do well to send their orders to J. M. Luckey, 76 Front-street, corner of Old Slip. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expease. New=Fort Legislature.

IN SENATE ... MONDAY; Jan. 9.
PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. - By Mr. Hard, of 150 Ladies of Albion, for a law to punish seduction, adultery, &c.; by Mr. Scott, (2) of Sant Alley and others for an ry, &c.; by Mr. Scott, (2) of Sant Alley and others for an alteration of the laws relative to the exflection of taxes in the city of New-York; by the same, of Mr. Grovestein and others for the incorporation of the "Sisters of Charity" in the city of New-York; by Mr. Varian, for an amendment of ie chaiter of the Nautilus Insurance Company.

THIRD READING OF BILLS .- To repeal the New ork Criminal Court Law, passed in 1840. Mr. Bockse suggested the striking out of that clause which provides that the act shall take effect immediately. Mr. Varian objected, remarking that he could see no use a such an amendment.

such an amendment.

Mr. Faanklin said he did not rise to argue the question ow presented to the Senate, for he was well satisfied that athing he could say would prevent the passage of this bill. This till has heretotore been passed as a party measure, and I will undoubtedly pass and become a law. He only rose to express his p olound regret that a measure so fraught with advantage to the administration of criminal justice in the city of New York should be so degraded as to be offered the city of NewYork should be so degraded as to be offered up upon the usholy shrine of party. It is but two years since this re-rganization of the Criminal Courts of New-York took place, and he bazarded nothing in saying that from that time to the present moment, there had been no period in which criminal justice had been better administered than in this court. No objections had ever been heard against this court, except what had their origin in the violence of heated party zeal.

ence of heated party real.

Mr. Varian thought the question of the constitutionality Mr. Varian thought the question of the constitutionality of the organization of this Court was not now before the Senate. That question had been before the Court of Errors, and they decided that the Aid rines of the city had a right to sit as Judges of the Criminal Courts of New York. In this deciding, the Court had virtually pronous ced the law of 1840 to he unconstitutional, and itso, it was the plain duty of the Legi-lature to repeal it by passing this bill.

Severa other Senators expressed their views on the subject. Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

In Assembly, the Speaker announced the folowing as the Standing Committees of the House: Ways and Means-Meisrs. Allen, Reddington, Lee, Wilums, Morrison. Canals - M. ssrs. Niles, Bostwick, Murray, Flagter.

Judiciary-Mejsrs, Jones, Wheeler, M. Brown, Soper, E. Warren. Messrs, Hathaway, Hulburd, Ketcham, Em-Son, Richards.

Banks and Insurance Companies—Messrs. Leland, Fassett, Joes, W. Hall, Vandenburgh. On Two-Thirds Bills-Messrs. W. Hall. L. Sherwood.

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools-Messrs. Hut-Grieges, Acoustics and County, Holnies, Fighugh, Opport, Saniold, M. Brown, Holnies, Fighugh, Grieganes-Messrs, Haight, Bushnell, A. Brown, West, Privileges and Elections-Messes. Buck, Hunt, Ritchmey-

Poucher, Wright.
Petitions of Alicas-Messrs. L. Sherwood, Suydam, Bow-Paulding, Fuller.
rection and Div sion of Towns and Counties-Mesors. Ketcham, cole, Church, Spink, E. Baidwin, Claims-Messrs, Wheeler, Youngs, Micholl, Tower, Jackson. Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties-Messrs. F.

Trong, Walton, Hutchinson, Paimer, Elsetler, Medical Societies and Colleges - Messrs, Hibbard, Mason, coth, Gornell, Perter. Incorporation of Cities and Villages-Messrs. Redding-in, Udail, White, S. Warren, Hawley. On the Manufacture of Salt-Mesers. McCarthy, West,

Trade and Manufactures-Messrs. Kenyon, Graves, Osrnout, Conselyea, Dewey.
State Prisons—Pentt, Cadwell, Burleson, Monroe, Smiley.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs, Stimson, Medbucy, Teats, Militia and Public Defence-Messrs. Erwin, Bentley, A.

rong, Griggs, Sweeney. Roads and Bridges-Messes. Hubbell, Church, Sheffield, edlay, Shumway. Public Lands-Messrs. Cole, Wales, A. Brown, Deuglass, Indian Affairs-Messrs, Babcock, Spink, Vary Demarest,

Pencer.

Charitable and Religious Institutions-Messrs. Sanford,

Dickinson, French, Martis, Austin, Agriculture-Messrs, T. Sherwood, Van Duzer, Lawson, Zoller, McGraw. Expiring Laws-Messrs, Niles, Wales, Griffin, R. Smith Expenses of Executive Department-Messrs. Nicholl, Gla-

Expenses of Executive Department—Messis, Nicholl, Glazier, Strauton, Medbury, Bigelow.

Expenses of Assembly—Messis, J. B. Smith, J. T. Hall,
Larned, Sours, O Benedict.

Joint Library Committee—Messis, Daly, Miller, Suydam,
Hoes, T. Benedict.

Petitions Presented and Referred—By Mr. Hibbard
of Collectors of Taxes in the City of New York for an TETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED BY Mr. HIBBARD Collectors of Taxes in the City of New-York for an amendment of the Act of 1912 relative to the collection of Taxes. By Mr. Pentz, for the incorporation of the Croton Insurance Company of the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY CONTRACTS .- Mr. JONES, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. Daly, in relation to Contracts made by or with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Mr. McMurgay defended the bill, as a necessary protect

York. Those rulers contemplated in a few days to con-York. Those rulers contemplated in a few days to consumme an arrangement for patronage which was to last for five years, and unless the bill was immediately passed, a most iniquitous scheme would be brought to maturity.

Mr. W. Harr said that by what had failen from the gentleman from New York, it was plain that the power of the Siate was to be invoked in a difference of opinion between the Representatives of the People of the city of New York, in their local Legislature, and their Chief Magistrate. The latter appeared to be appending to this House for aid. Was it to a unmanly, undigmined, to endealy or to crowd this important emetiment through without even the common courtesy of being printed and laid on the table? And how are sy of being printed and laid on the table? And how are the representatives of the people to know any thing about it? Let it be fairly examined and fairly passed. He feared that the full in 4 a covert meaning studiously concealed from the public eye. It has burst upon us like a

sheil, no man knowing whence it came or how it came among us, and before its features are glanced upon it is to be taken from us, without examination, deliberation or re-view, without permitting the Common Council to be heard in defence. What has the city done that her privileges are defence. What has the city done that are personatives be thus summarily taken away, and her representatives the city council issulted? Where is her crime, and the city council is ulted! Where is her crime, and hence the reason that New York is to be suddenly treated s of unsound mind, and memory, and entrusted to a com-nities to make for her her contracts? Assuredly, in the very onorable and inlented gentlemen whom, she sends here to epresent her no insantiv has been evidenced, and it is a w oppression to interpose the legislation of the State i elerence to the contracts to be made by her most immedi-

representatives.

7. JONES explained the nature of the bill and defended he Judiciary Committee. Mr. J. thought that the Speech of the rendeman from Albany (Mr. W. Hail) seemed as hough the bill had not taken him by surprise. If there was not a fear that this odious contract would be carried into fect before the week was out, he would most gladly have proposed delay; but in the emergency he could not but call upon his democratic triends? to pass the bill before them, lest the contract should be closed and the "iniquity

Mr. J. C. Brown believed that the people of New-York ad evinced that they knew their awalbusiness, when they, a the freedom of their suffreges, selected their present Jommon Gouncil. That people had neither asked nor petioned for this law, and he could not, although the country embers had been kindly warned by one of the delegatio om the city not to interfere with their lecal subject, let his pass without protesting against this hot haste in a bill whose provisions reach to such a wide-spread interest.

Mr. Mc Munkay again appealed to the majority of the I have to pass the bill immediately.

Mr. Barcock only desired such time as would allow him

o vote understandingly. He deprecated any party vote on uch a subject, but at least let the House have it once bere them, and not vote in the dark, as they will now be n pelled to do. On the call of Mr. Jones, the bill was again read through.

Mr. E. Strang through it due to the people that this should be fairly investigated, and he desired time, being an old-fashionen men, to answer some of the remarks of the gentlemen from New York. One of them (Mr. McMarray) had adverted to the fact of there being a Whig majority in the Common Council of New-York. A Whig majority! well there might be! Salt of the earth! The city might have sunk years ago if it had not bee, that there were some good and true Whigs there; but what a spectacle to the people was this mere partisan appeal, made thus early in the session by a member from the great city. Mr. S. examined in detail the objections made to the pro-posed contract, and asked whether it had been now for the

first time discovered that the corporation had the power to give a contract for more than one year, or was it now for the first time to be exercised? It had been called an out-rage upon the tax payers of the city. He could not but call the attention of the House to a few of the items which, as appeared by the report of their own Comptroller, when they had the majorital in they had the majority in the government, helped to swell the aggregate of the city tax. There were hundreds of dollars for champaign for the alderosen, and hundreds of dollars for entertaining President Van Buren and Govfollars for entertaining President van Burts.

ernor Seward, and six thousand dollars for "bursing," (alhough the last item may be proper enough.) These were the items, swelling the city tax, to which the delegation might better turn their attention, instead of calling tway the attention of the hard fisted tax payers of that city um such extravagances, by outcries against the proposcontract. But the purty bell had been rung. The gentle-man from New York-had rung it, and the party were to be alled on to come up to the rack, fodder or no lodder. Mr. YUNSS called for the previous question. The call till not appear headed and

did not appear heeded, and
Mr. W. Hall expressed his firm conviction, based upon a
carcial reading of the bill since this debate ensued, that it
was very hastily and imperfectly drawn, and that its provisions reached farther than the authors of the bill intended.
He urged it upon the good sense of the majority, whether He briged if upon the good sense of the majority, whether there was not fear that in the eagerners of party debate, solemn rights and important considerations would be overlooked. Could it be possible that it was seriously intended that the leases of all Corporation property should be advertised and given to the lowest bidder? The pressure of the time was not a valid reason, for there was time sufficient fir its passage. The power in this House is overwhelming and could carry through any measure which they might see fit.

might see fit.

Mr. E. F. Warnen moved to adjourn.

Mr. Youngs said that he had called the previous question.

The Speaker said it was true, but he had not enforced it. and it was lost—Ayes 37, nays 79

The question was then taken and the House refused to end it to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Jones moved that it be ordered to a third reading.
Mr. E. Stone called the ayes and nays, which were ordered, and the motion of Mr. Jones agreed to: ayes 20, easy 25-a party vote.

[Albany Eve. Jour.

N. Y. LYCKUM .- We are requested to state that there will be no Lecture this evening at the Tabernacle before the Lyceum.

Tr All that enterprise, genius, taste and lavish expenditure could concentrate, in the way of innocent amusement, is to be found this week at the American Museum. No bill ever p esented such a list of pleasing and worderful attractions, among which are those marvels of nature and mystery. Gen. Tora Thumb and the fortune telling Gipsy. Day performances at half past one this afternoon. Our Criminal Court.

We do not know that any consideration of public secessity or advantage would arrest the action of the reckless men who are beat on destraying our Criminal Court; but it is not less our duty to make the effort. We present, therefore, a brief state. ment of facts in relation to proceedings in the Police Office and in the Courts of General and Special Sessions in the city of New-York, for one period of two years, embracing the years 1832 and 1839, previous to the re-organization of the Criminal Court, and another period of two years embracing the years 1341 and 1342, after such reorganization, taken from a Report made by the District Atterney to the Common Council, and from a statement made by the Clerk of the Sessions. 1 In 1838 and 1839 the number of cases returned in

the General Sessions by the Police Magistrate was......In 1541 and 1842, the number was only...... Showing a diminution of cases of 50 per cent, and thereby a great saving of expense to the city and of veration to the citizens.
In 1838 and 1839 the number of indictments found was being only 23 per cent of the number of com-plaints. In 1841 and 1842 the number of indica-

4. In 1838 and 1839 the number of trials in the General and Special sessions was only.

In 1841 and 1842 the number was.

Showing this excess of trials in 1841 and 1842, over 1838 and 1839 being nearly 70 per cent.

Although a large number of the unior offeaces of assault and battery and petit larceny has been transferred from the General to the Special Sessions. In 1841 and 1842, the number of trials in those years in the General Sessions has exceeded the number in 1838 and 1839 about 20 per cent, thus in 1838 and 1839 the number of indictments tried in the General Sessions, was.

In 1841 and 1842 the number was.

Shewing this excess in favor of the latter.......
The total convictions in the General Sessions in ceny .... for assault and battery .... 134-338 

Showing this excess of convictions for often-ces other than poilt largeny and assault and battery, in 1841 and 1842 over 1838 and 1859

being about 54 per cent.

The same and paid the District Attorney by the Supersi-The same but paid the District Attorney by the Sapersisors for Coats on Recognizances uncollected from the 1st day of July 1839 to the 1st day of July 1840, was \$5,673 77—there being appared to 300 suits in which nothing was collected. The amount charged by the District Attorney since that time to the 1st of July 1842, on Recognizances uncollected, is upwards of \$3,000—the number of Suits in which nothing was collected being about 700—All which appears by the accounts in the Computerlier's office.

was criticated being another's office.

It is the practice of the Court now to issue Bench Warrants for defendants who do not appear in all cases where the Recognizances are not ordered to be prosecuted.

THE NAUTILUS .- Under this title J. Winchester of the New World publishes to-day, in one of his serial octavo numbers, a collection of select Nautical Tales and Sea Sketches, embracies a great number of the most exciting and thrilling tales of adventures in the language. It is edited by J. K. Duer of the U. S. Navy, and contains a long and very full account of the recent attempt at mutiny on board the Somers which has so intensely interested the public mind since it was first made known. It is compiled from the testimony and documents submitted to the Court of Inquiry.

are to be stamped and lettered, and a registerkent of all such vessels as carry them, for the information of passengers. This is but justice to the liberality of those owners who have furnished their ships with them, some being able to carry 100 passengere. The high reputation of this invention has suffered

FRANCIS'S PATENT LIPE BOATS in future

of late from its name being unjustly attached to boats without any life-preserving qualities, and by

G Governor Porter has signed the death warrant of the brothers Patrick and Bernard Flanagan, convicted in the Court of Cambria County, Pa. of the murder of an aged female named Elizabeth Holder. They are to be executed in the jail-yard at Ebensburg, on Friday, 3d of March.

Er Early Political History-At the request of ome friends of free inquiry, SYLVESTER GRAHAM will on Fr. day evening deliver at Washington Hall a carefully prepared Lecture on the ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF FAR TIES in this Country, as formed upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Following the dictates of collin b. vestigation and earnest conviction, he will vin dicate the old Federal Party of 1789-1801 from the obloquy and unmerited reproach which it has been the policy or the choice of nearly all popular politicians of latter canys to heap upon it, and show that that defamed party not only embodied much of the Wisdom and Patriotism of the time, but that its principles were upright, its aims lofty, and its acts essentially pure. He will incidentally out nashrinkingly review the character and conduct, Political and personal, of THOMAS JEFFERSON. The friends of Truth and Free Isvestigation are respectfully savited to attend: Tickets 124 cents. Lecture to commence at 7 n'clock.

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